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NEWTON NURSERIES

NEWTON, MISSISSIPPI

J. R. WOODHAM, Proprietor.

Owing to the high cost of printing nursery catalogues this season, we have condensed or eliminated all unessential items, and are sending out this small pamphlet instead of the customary illustrated catalogue, (this being all home-print). Our business has been steadily growing for the past several years and we are striving to eliminate all needless expenses in order to give our customers the benefit of the very lowest prices we can make.

Our stock is inspected every year by the State Entomologist, and a health certificate accompanies each shipment of stock as required by law.

All nursery stock is thoroughly fumigated before leaving the nursery, in compliance with the laws of this and other states.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Newton Nurseries were first established in 1890, and have since that time been under my direct supervision, during which time I have fruited and tested many hundred varieties both new and old, many of which were found in this and adjoining localities. This experience enables me to offer only the best varieties that are worthy of planting in our soil and climate. My purpose has always been to keep up to date with all new standard varieties. I carefully and constantly watch the different fruits giving close personal attention to grafting, budding and propagating. This insures protection to myself and to my customers.

Location—Newton is on the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad 30 miles west of Meridian and 65 miles east of Jackson, and on the G. M. & N. railroad 162 miles north of Mobile.

Shipping Season begins November 15, and continues until about April 1.

How Shipped—We ship all orders by express unless instructed otherwise. Express packages weigh only about one half as much as would be required for freight shipment, since rapid transit does not require such heavy packing.

No charges are made for packing or delivering to express office. Customers pay transportation.

Terms—Cash must accompany all orders. Positively no stock will be shipped to unknown parties unless full amount of cash sent; except when ordered by express C. O. D. Orders by express C. O. D. must have 20 per cent of the amount of the order in cash to insure the stock will be accepted.

How to Remit—By postoffice or express money orders, or cashier's checks. Postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts.

Claims—All claims for errors, mistakes or dissatisfaction must be made on receipt of stock, otherwise such claims will not be granted.

Replacing Dead Trees—I make no promise to replace trees that die from careless handling or setting, or from causes over which I have no control. The customer who at-

tends carefully to his trees giving them necessary attention never asks to have them replaced. I guarantee every order to be in first-class condition when delivered at the express or freight office. There my responsibility ceases. This is in keeping with the policy of all reliable nurseries.

Substitution—It will save time and correspondence if purchasers will state whether they desire us to substitute, in case any of the varieties ordered are exhausted. Those who are unacquainted with the different varieties will find it to their advantage to leave the selection, to some extent, to me. Tell what you want, time of ripening, etc., and I will exercise my best judgment in filling your order. I never substitute orders unless requested to do so. Should your order call for any variety or size I cannot fill I will fill what I can and return every cent due you.

Mistakes—I use every precaution possible to have every variety true to name and label. It is mutually agreed and understood between myself and customers that if any variety proves untrue to label I will refund only the original price paid for the stock.

Quality—Only the highest grade seedlings are used in the Newton nurseries, therefore we do not offer to compete with the unreliable, so-called **cheap** nurseries. Our stock is worth the price asked.

Buying Nursery Stock—Always buy your nursery stock from a good reliable nursery where the stock has been carefully inspected and fumigated. This will insure you against getting stock infected with insect pests as is often the case when you buy from unknown tree dealers and traveling agents.

When is the Best Time to Set Out Fruit Trees?—This is a question often asked: I have set trees of every kind from November 1 to April; and find by experience that there is no special time or date to set out trees. Setting out no deeper than they grow in the nursery, with good care and attention afterwards, is the cause of success.

Special—A printed letter containing instructions for handling, transplanting and care of trees will be mailed to each purchaser when stock is shipped.

Customers MUST BE satisfied. If your trees are unsatis-

factory when received, return them **PROMPTLY IN GOOD CONDITION**, and your money will be refunded.

All orders are filled as promptly as possible. Labor conditions are such that delays are sometimes unavoidable. If orders come in extreme weather I usually postpone shipment until the weather is more favorable and the soil in better condition for planting.

On account of the high cost of labor, seed and seedling stock—which have reached the highest mark known, we have made prices as low as any reliable nursery can afford to sell first class stock.

We make no discounts. These prices are for all, and will hold good until April 1, 1924.

APPLE TREES.

The varieties offered in this list have been selected from hundreds of different varieties tested on my own grounds during several years; the best varieties ripening in succession that are suited to the soil and climate of the Southern states. Apples succeed best on soils having a red clay sub-soil. Dry basin soil is a good place for apple trees. Apples require a good strong soil and should be cultivated annually to keep down weeds and grass. If the soil is poor it should be fertilized with barnyard manure or straw and leaves from the forest, with acid phosphate and potash. No regular crop should be grown in an apple orchard but a splendid plan is to sow cow peas broadcast after the middle of July.

Apple trees can be set out from November till last of March and should be planted from 18 to 25 feet apart, each way.

Our stock of apple trees is very large this year, all 2 years old, as fine as we have ever grown. On account of war conditions in France, apple seed could not be imported last year, and no seedling stocks could be bought; hence, I have no one-year trees to offer.

It is more than likely that apple trees will be scarce and very high priced for several years.

Prices—Two years, 4 to 7 feet, 1 to 10 trees, 50 cents; 10 to 25 trees, 48 cents; 25 to 50 trees, 47 cents; 50 to 100 trees, 45 cents.

Apple trees are too large to ship by parcel post.

Earley Harvest—Large, bright yellow, tender and juicy, and of the highest quality; indispensable, even in the smallest collection. Also known as Yellow May; the first to ripen, June 1 to 15.

Red June—Medium deep red, oblong, with splashes of yellow, juicy tender and highly flavored. This is an old and well-known variety which continues to be in great demand. Ripens from June 15 to July 1.

Early Red Margaret—Small to medium rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes, of high flavor, strong grower and desirable and ripens June 20 until July 20.

Striped June—Medium, red striped; tree a strong grower, good bearer, ripening during June.

Horse—One of the best known apples, large, green; sub-acid, fine for cooking and drying. Tree thrifty and productive. Ripens through July.

Reagan—Medium to large, red striped, tender, juicy and sweet; immense bearer, one of the best eating apples known; tree a strong grower and young bearer; ripens during July and August, lasting six weeks. This apple is known over the state under many different local names, as Day, Clark, Boler and Jack.

Summer Queen—Large, oblong, green with red cheek; yellow, flesh fine flavored. One of the most desirable August apples. Should be in every collection.

Simmons—Large, red striped, sub-acid very juicy; one of the best cider apples known. An old variety brought from South Carolina to this state in 1810; ripens in August and September.

Bonum—Large, dark red stripes on lighter ground; sub-acid rich and delicious. Ripens last of August to September. This apple should be planted by everyone as it ripens when other fruits are gone.

September Red—Medium, red yellow, flesh fine quality, thrifty grower and heavy bearer, ripening during September. This apple has been selected from 30 varieties as being the best of its season.

Yates—Small to medium, juicy, highly flavored and aromatic; good grower and immense bearer; an excellent dessert.

fruit and perhaps the most valuable cider apple. Ripens in October.

Newton—Medium, green, pale red cheek, tender, good quality, ripens in October and keeps well; early and heavy bearer.

Bill Arp (Doolittle)—Large, red cheek, mostly covered with deep crimson and white dots; flesh yellow, tender and sweet, of the best quality; tree strong, upright grower. Ripens during September and through October.

This is decidedly the best late apple I have ever grown, and the demand for it continues to increase with each season.

Ford—Large, red striped, medium quality, ripens last of September or first of October; origin unknown; grown by W. M. Ford, of Bezer, Smith county, Miss., who says the tree came from Texas many years ago. Known around Laurel as Parker. Growth of tree and fruit resembles Ben Davis.

PEACHES.

A sand loam or sandy hillsides or red clay soils are best suited to the peach, but will adapt itself to almost any soil if well drained. Plant one year trees, cut back to single stem or switch to 12, 14 or 36 inches, as you prefer. A low headed tree is the best for the life of the tree and for fruit. Remove the soil from one to two inches deep around the tree in fall and examine for the borer; examine again in spring, then hill up the soil one foot high around the trees and remove again in fall. The apple borer is entirely different; they cut into the heart of the trees and live for two years. Look after them in fall and spring, running a small wire after them in their run.

Set out 16 to 20 feet each way. My peach trees are all budded in seedling stocks. I offer no seedling peach trees for sale.

Our supply of peach trees are the largest we have ever had, but the demand is unusually heavy. For the past three years we have not been able to supply the demand; therefore, I would suggest that you order your trees as early as possible.

Prices—Three to 5 feet, 1 to 10 trees, 50 cents each; three to 5 feet, 10 to 25 trees, 48 cents each; 3 to 5 feet, 25 to 50 trees, 47 cents each; 3 to five feet, 50 to 100 trees, 45 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 1 to 10 trees, 45 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 10 to 25 trees, 43 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 25 to 50 trees, 42 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 to 100 trees, 40 cents each.

Peach trees 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post at the following rates: 1 to 10 trees, 48 cents each; 10 to 25 trees, 46 cents each; 25 to 50 trees, 44 cents each; 50 to 100 trees, 42 cents each.

Early Wonder—Medium white with red cheek; very juicy and tender, cling stone. The earliest of all to ripen; last of May. This is the same peach that is so extensively advertised by the Kittrell Plant Co. of North Carolina, as Neva Myss. A good early peach for market or for home use.

Mayflower—Medium: deep red; good quality; one of the earliest ripening last of May to June; almost identical with Early Wonder.

Greensboro—Large, white, red cheek: a fine and desirable fruit. Ripens middle of June.

Rex—A large, yellow, red cheek, semi-cling, very fine, ripening about the time of Greensboro.

Mamie Ross—Large white, red cheek, fine flavor, ripening about the time of Carmen.

Alton—Fruit large; pale straw color, with a delicate pale red cheek, melting, juicy and one of the best quality. One of the very best early peaches. Ripens in June, 15 to 20.

Carmen—Large, white, bright red cheek, rich, melting, delicious flavor; heavy bearer, ripening last of June. No orchard should be without this variety.

Belle of Georgia—Medium, skin white, with red cheeks; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. We consider it one of the best varieties for eating and canning. The tree is a rapid grower and comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens middle of July; freestone.

Duggar's Golden—Large, yellow, clingstone, with red cheek; one of the most beautiful. This has been our best canning peach for years. Ripens middle of July.

General Lee—Large, yellowish-white, mottled and washed with carmine; flesh creamy white, red at the stone, very melting, juicy and excellent; clingstone. Ripens July 1 to 20.

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Thurber—Medium, white with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 15.

Elberta—Very large; skin golden where exposed to the sun, fairly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy rich, sweet and splendid flavor. Ripens July 15.

Gilbert—Large, oblong, white freestone, has red cheek. Ripening last of July till August 1. A very desirable late peach.

September—Large, yellow, red cheek, clingstone. A peach of the finest quality. This peach ripens in August. It should be included in every order.

Hudson's October—Large, oblong, white, with pale red cheek; almost identical with Stinson's October. A more reliable and better fruit.

The dates of ripening are given for central Miss. They ripen earlier south and later north.

The above varieties are the best of over 20 years selection.

PEARS.

Pears succeed best on strong clay soils or moist basins where there are only a few trees grown; in or near the yard is well suited to them. They require rich soils. It is best not to cultivate, but keep the soil covered with coarse manure, straw and leaves, to keep down weeds and grass. Set out 25 to 30 feet each way or in single rows 18 to 20 feet apart.

After testing many kinds, I only offer the following; they are worth all others combined. The northern and foreign varieties are almost a total failure here. I have failed to get a satisfactory early pear yet, after testing many kinds.

The only remedy known for blight, is to cut off the blighted limbs about one foot below where it is blighted, and burn the cut off parts.

Prices—Two years, 4 to 7 feet, \$1 each. No 1 year old trees to offer, as seedling stocks could not be obtained last season; therefore, pear trees are high in price. Pear trees can not go by parcel post.

Garber—Fruit resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Keiffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand pear. Very juicy and delicious. Ripens during the entire month of September. Very strong, upright grower.

Keiffer—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with bright vermillion cheeks; flesh brittle and very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good; tree very vigorous and prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. The best of all varieties for canning and preserves.

Leconte—Large, yellow, tender and melting. The best eating pear of all the others, ripening during August.

Chinese Sand—Large, yellow, fine for cooking and preserving. Tree has never been known to blight. Buds out very early but rarely fails to bear a crop of fruit. These pears are being extensively planted in the south and especially the lower south and near the coast. Ripens in October.

Some nurserymen claim to grow only what they can **sell**. We claim to grow only what we can **recommend**, after thorough testing. For this reason our list of varieties are small.

We guarantee to not send out worthless varieties.

PLUMS.

No fruit succeeds better than plums. The Japan type is especially fine and desirable: trees thrifty and rapid growers, bearing at two and three years. They succeed on any soil suited to the peach. Set out 16 to 20 feet each way. Examine for the borer same as peaches.

Prices—Four to 6 feet, 75 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 65 cents each.

Red June, (Red Nigate)—Medium to large; deep vermillion red; with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid; half cling; pit small; a vigorous, upright, spreading tree. Ripens June 1 to 15.

Abundance—Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heartshaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow, and of good

flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens June 15 to July 10. One of the best for home use or market. This is among plums what the Keiffer is among pears; the very best.

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermillion red, juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine fruit, prolific bearer. One of the best of the Chickasaw type of plums.

Excelsior—Large; red; tender and juicy. The most sure bearer of any plum known; ripening middle to last of June.

Terrell—This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of a large size, 1 1-2 to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, ripening middle of July.

I have dropped from my list the Kelsey, Satsuma, Burbank, Wickson and many others after trying them for several years. I do not consider them worth growing on account of rotting and other bad qualities.

Our stock of plums is unusually large this season.

All trees are immediately placed in the packing house, after being dug, and roots covered in damp sawdust. Packing is done so that they reach the customer in perfect condition. We never expose the roots of our trees.

JAPANESE WALNUTS.

The Japan walnut succeeds in the southern states. The tree is very handsome, has large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.

Prices—Two years, heavy, 4 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

PECANS.

The pecan is fast becoming the most popular of all nut bearing trees. A first class pecan tree one year old from graft, 3 to 4 feet on roots 3 to four years old, when carefully planted, fertilized and cultivated, will begin bearing from 4

to 6 years. Pecans succeed on many kinds of soil, especially on rich bottom or basin soils that are dry. They will not grow on wet soils.

They can be successfully grown on hills and hill-sides and many other places around homes and barnyards where no other trees can be profitably grown. In planting trees for shade I would suggest the pecan; since they make an attractive shade and are at the same time the most profitable of all trees.

Our entire stock of pecan trees was sold last season, so we have no large trees for sale.

Price—Four to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Stuart—Very large, oblong marked with dark color, shell medium thickness, flavor rich and sweet; nuts averaging 40 to 60 per pound. One of the earliest and heaviest bearers. No one will make a mistake in planting largely of this variety as it succeeds on the different soils, especially on the clay soils of the northern portion of the cotton belt.

Success—Resembles the Stuart. Nuts average 40 to 50 to the pound. Tree, strong grower and heavy, annual bearer.

FIGS.

No fruit is more valuable than the fig. They come into bearing very early. They can be planted closely, 10 to 12 feet apart. The fig is a heavy feeder and requires rich, well fertilized soils. They should be planted on the high soils or near buildings to protect them from freezing and being winter killed. When young fig trees are set out during winter they should be protected by wrapping with straw or something to keep them from freezing. It is best to bury the entire tree in soil and plant about the middle of march.

Price—Three to 4 feet, 1 to 10, 50 cents each; 2 to 3 feet by parcel post, 50 cents each.

Our stock of figs are the largest and finest we have ever grown. Be sure to set out a few fig trees this season.

Lemon—Large, yellow, lemon colored, a fine desirable fruit.

Celestial—Medium, brown, sweet; the most delicious of

all and the hardiest will stand more freezing than other varieties; the best for preserves and canning. The business fig of the south.

MULBERRIES.

They succeed on almost any kind of soil, but require strong, well cultivated and heavily manured land to be profitable. They bear at 2 to 4 years old. Set 30 to 40 feet each way.

A few mulberry trees should be planted on every farm for poultry and hogs. They make a quick growing shade tree around the barn. Set out 40 feet each way, 27 trees for one acre.

Prices—Six to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Hick's Everbearing—Large, black, ripening from May 1 to August, lasting 3 to 4 months; fine for hogs and poultry.

Downing's Everbearing—Larger than Hick's and immense bearer for about 2 months. Does not last as long as Hicks. All our stock is carefully dug under my direct supervision. Low grade trees and culls are at once consigned to the junk heap and burned. **We do not** send out inferior stock.

GRAPES.

There is no fruit that succeeds better than grapes. They bear annually and abundantly, commencing at three years old, and never miss a crop. Why should anyone be without this fruit? They do best on hilly or sloping soils, with red clay subsoil. Never plant them in rich soil nor where they are shaded. They must have sunshine. They should be set out in rows, eight feet apart, and the rows twelve feet wide. Place strong posts on the rows and two small wires for them to run on, the first wire three feet from the ground, the other about two feet above. Prune one-third to one-half of the old wood in February.

Price—One year, strong vines, 25 cents each. If by parcel post 1 cent extra for each vine.

Moore's Early—Medium, black sweet and tender. The earliest of all to ripen. Vines of dwarf growth, should be

manured a little heavier than other varieties owing to the slow growth of vines.

Wyoming Red—Medium red, a rich and delicious, almost equal to Delaware; vines of slow growth.

Concord—Bunches and berries very large, blue-back, with bloom; skin thin and cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large; is greenish-yellow in color; flesh sweet, and of good quality. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness have given it much popularity as a market variety, vigorous and prolific; early. One of the best market varieties.

Brighton—Large, bright red, very sweet and delicious; a strong grower, succeeds well; should be in every collection.

Ive's Seedling—Bunches large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, oblong, dark purple, and when fully ripe quite black; flesh sweet, juicy and makes an excellent red wine; strong grower.

The above grapes all ripen from July 1 to August 1.

BULLACE OR MUSCADINE TYPE OF GRAPES.

This is a type of grape peculiar to the south. They succeed on many kinds of soils. Set out 40 feet apart. Train to a strong stake for one or two years. Keep all side branches rubbed off the main vine during the spring so as to grow only one or two vines five or six feet, then train over arbor constructed of durable material. They should be well fertilized and should never be trimmed.

Price—Two year, strong vine, 50 cents each.

Scuppernong—Bunches composed of eight or ten large berries, bronze color when fully ripe; flesh pulpy and sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August. All scuppernong vines should have the James or some male variety planted near them to pollinate the bloom; as the scuppernong is more or less barren when grown alone.

James—Large, black, sweet and of the best quality. Be-

gins bearing at two or three years, ripens during the entire month of September. The best of scuppernong types. Should be in every collection.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries grow well on the stiff flat pine lands of the south or upon any good garden soil. New ground soil of one year's cultivating grows them well.

Strawberries **must** be kept well cultivated all summer and until late fall, allowing no grass to grow among them. It is better to use commercial fertilizer than barnyard manure.

Set in rows 4 feet wide and 12 to 18 inches in row. Everyone should grow a few strawberries as they furnish such delicious fruit when no other can be obtained.

Price—One hundred plants \$1; 1,000 plants \$7. By parcel post, 50 plants, 75 cents; 100 plants, \$1.20; 500 plants, \$4.

Lady Thompson—Very large, best quality, ripens a long time during the season. The best strawberry of all for family use. Too tender for shipping long distances.

Klondyke—Very large, productive. A standard market berry. The best berry for shipping grown in the south.

Aroma—Very large, ripens some later than the others. Makes few plants, hence it is always hard to furnish these plants.

SHADE TREES.

Shade trees planted in grass sod or along road sides should have large holes, three or four feet, and filled with rich soil from cultivated lands. They should also be cultivated for several feet around for several years to insure a good healthy growth. Where soil is very poor should be kept manured until satisfactory growth is made.

Carolina Poplars—A rapid growing shade tree, largely planted as street and avenue trees, where shade is wanted in a few years. Very much like our native cottonwood, a very tall, slender growing tree; can be cut back and pruned to make better shade and lower head.

Price—Three to 4 feet, 75 cents each; 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each

Lombardy Poplar—A tall, rapid growing tree; very hearty, resembles the Carolina Poplar only is taller and more upright. The Lombardy grows very tall and slender, makes a very attractive tree and beautiful shade. Very desirable for small yards.

Price—Three to 4 feet, 75 cents each; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Silver Leaf Maple—Foliage bright green, silvery white beneath. Makes a quick and desirable shade. Best suited to rich soil.

Price—Six to 8 feet, heavy, \$1 each.

Umbrella China—A low spreading tree making a large dense shade in 3 or 4 years. Succeeds almost everywhere where a large dense shade is wanted. The most desirable of all shade trees.

Price—Three to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Magnolia, (Southern Magnolia)—The large broad leaved evergreen of our swamps, the most ornamental of all broad leaved evergreen trees. Grows from medium to large with large thick, glossy leaves.

Price—Three to 4 feet, \$1.50 each.

SHRUBS.

Cape Jessamines—An evergreen shrub with bright, glossy leaves, covered with white blossoms, of a very pleasant fragrance during June, and also blooms in September. A noted shrub of the southern gardens.

Price—Fifty cents each. By parcel post, 55 cents each.

Abelia Grandiflora (Rupestris)—One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces an immense quality of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from the last of May until frost.

Price—Fifty cents each. By parcel post, 55 cents each.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should

be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flowerheads.

Price—Fifty cents each. By parcel post, 55 cents each.

CREPE MYRTLE.

Dwarf Crimson—A new variety especially desirable for planting against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form; profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers.

Price—Fifty cent's each. By parcel post, 55 cents each.

SPIREA.

Van Houtte—A graceful shrub, produces a profusion of white flowers during march.

Anthony Waterer—A crimson flowering shrub; continues to bloom during the entire season. Prices of the two above spireas, 25c each. By parcel post, 30 cents each.

HEDGE PLANTS.

How to Make a Privet Hedge.

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well rotted stable manure and if this is not available bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plant back to within 4 inches of the ground. In the spring after the plants have made a growth of 6 to 8 inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width.

Amoor River Privet—The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the north and east. For the south it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during the winter whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright colored foliage during the entire year. The Amoor Privet is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

Note—Hedge plants will be trimmed ready for planting unless I am instructed otherwise.

We have an immense stock of hedge and can supply orders for thousand lots.

Price—Two years, heavy, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10 per 100; One-year, well branched, 10 cents each; \$1 per 12; \$8 per 100. One-year, by parcel post, \$1.25 per 12.

ROSES.

All the roses offered in this list are everblooming, or monthly blooming. My list of roses is small but contains the very best varieties of every shade and color desirable in cut flowers and bouquets. I have tested hundreds of varieties and find so many a complete failure and many others of no merit whatever.

Grafted Roses—Nearly all roses offered are grafted on strong growing roots, as our best roses are weak growers, and when grafted their blooms are much more abundant, richer in color and bloom well the first season.

Grafted or budded roses should be watched to see that they do not send up sprouts from the roots below where they are grafted as the sprouts or suckers are different from the rose buds and should be cut off under the soil as soon as found, as they will outgrow the graft buds. My prices on grafted roses are as low as first-class stock can be grown. They are far superior to the weak roses from greenhouses on their own roots. All roses when set out should be cut back near the ground.

Marechal Neil—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in

color and better grown when grafted or budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing roses. Strong grafted or budded plants.

This rose should be planted by every one.

Price—Medium size, 50 cents each; extra large, \$1.

Safrano—Deep yellow, fine pointed buds, beautiful bush, heavy and constant.

Reine Marie Henriette (Noisette)—A rampant climber; fine in bud, free bloomer, in color a bright red; one of the most desirable red climbing roses for the south, often sold as Red Marechal Neil.

Climbing Kaiserine (Mrs. Robert Perary)—Climbing hybrid tea. This is without doubt, the grandest of all white climbing roses. It is the first and only pure white hardy and everblooming rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. It is a strong, rapid grower. Long pointed buds.

Louis Phillippe—A most beautiful red rose, almost always in bloom; sure to please everyone.

Baby Rambler—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout winter if taken indoors.

Producing immense light pink flowers on long stiff stems. Firm, grown in the south. Vigorous, upright bush growth, producing immense light pink flowers of long stiff stems. Firm, globular bud opening full and double. Keeps well after cutting.

American Beauty—Rich red passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.

Papa Gontier—One of the most beautiful of red roses, in bud.

Madame Lombard—A very desirable bright pink rose.

Price—Fifty cents each; \$5 per 12. By parcel post, 25 cents extra per dozen.

SPRAYING.

My experience for the past few years has proved beyond

a doubt that first-class fruit can not be grown without spraying. By comparison I find the fruit to be more abundant; of a superior flavor, richer color and free from insects of any kind.

It will pay to spray if only one application is used during the dormant season but it is more satisfactory to spray several times, continuing until the fruit is nearly grown.

Isecticide for Spraying Mixtures.

I would suggest the use of Commercial Lime-Sulphur Solution instead of the home-made mixture, which is rarely satisfactory. Commercial Lime-Sulphur can be bought in any of the large cities in 50 gallon barrels.

Dry Lime-Sulphur in 25, 50 and 100 pound cans. Dry arsenate of lead in 5 and 10 pound cans.

Fifty gallons of this mixture should spray 40 to 50 average size trees. The cost of spraying each tree should not be more than 5 to 10 cents per season. While the fruit will likely be worth several dollars more per tree.

Dormant spraying should be done from December 1 until February 15, or before buds begin to open. For this use 6 to 8 gallons of lime-sulphur solution with enough water to make 50 gallons. Dry lime-sulphur use 12 pounds to 50 gallons of water. After buds begin opening use 1 to 2 gallons of lime-sulphur solution with 2 to 3 pounds dry arsenate of lead to 50 gallons water.

I can also furnish Scalecide in 5 gallon tins, enough to make 80 gallons of spray.

I shall be glad to quote prices on the above materials, as the changes in prices make it impossible to quote in catalogue.

Never buy a cheap spraying outfit, as it will not give good results and your time and labor will be lost. I would suggest that each neighborhood form a club and buy a good outfit. This enables each one to have the use of a good machine with little expense.

I shall be glad to assist any of my customers or neighborhood clubs in purchasing a first class outfit.

Cost of Spraying—A good spray pump carrying a high pressure of air sufficient to force the spray to the top of the highest orchard tree costs from \$25 to \$40.

For further information write to the experiment station in your state and get printed matter and all advice necessary on this line.

KNIVES.

Owing to the difficulty in finding good knives, I am offering the following for sale. I have used these almost exclusively in my business for 20 years and know them to be the best grade knives on the market.

Nursery and Orchard Pruner—A strong knife with wooden handle and razor steel blade. Exact size of cut.

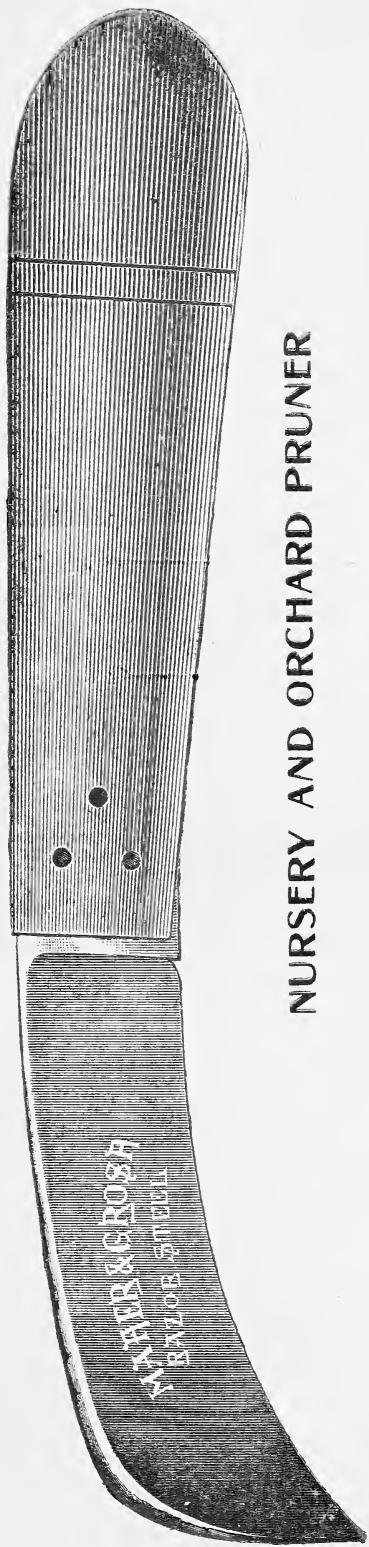
Price—Seventy-five cents each.

One of these knives will be given as a premium on orders amounting to ten dollars or more, if requested.

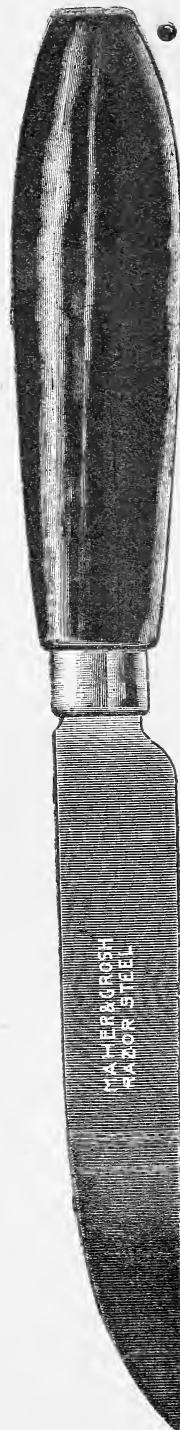
Kitchen or Paring Knife—Black ebony handle, 3 1-2 inch blade, mounted with strong ferule. The best knife for kitchen or in the home for general use, I have ever found.

Price—Forty cents each.

One of these knives will be given on orders amounting to more than \$5 and less than \$10, if requested.



NURSERY AND ORCHARD PRUNER



KITCHEN OR PARING KNIFE

RECOMMENDATION.

This is to certify that we the undersigned citizens of Newton, Miss., are personally acquainted with **J. R. Woodham, Proprietor of the Newton Nurseries**, and can commend his business to the public as being thoroughly reliable, and can testify to the fact that he can be relied upon to fulfill all his promises and live up to all contracts made by him.

We can also state that he is a man of integrity and honor, and no one need be afraid to trust him with their orders.

C. W. CARR, Postmaster.

V. E. STONE, Agent G. M. & N. R. R.

W. D. LOWE, Manager Newton Oil Mill.

H. H. WATTS, Agent A. & V. R. R.

J. J. TATOM, Banker.

